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# SCOTT'S VINEYARD

Z. L. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR

U. S. Department of Agriculture

## Grape Vines of Muscadine Type

CONCORD.

-

GEORGIA



Actual Photograph from Scott's Vineyard



**DAWN:** Bronze in color and good quality. Berries medium size and bunches fairly well. Extra early and does not drop. One of the latest inductions of Georgia Experiment Station.

**LaSALLE:** Large, black berry, six to ten in cluster, more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender, better quality than Scuppernong. Ripens early.

**SAN JACINTO:** Same in origin as LaSalle; clusters a little larger, black, quality better, juice sweet 76' sugar when Scuppernong 65', ripens a week later than LaSalle.

**SAN RUBRA:** Vines vigorous and healthy, early, prolific, bearing young and regularly. Fruit shade lighter than Scuppernong, grows in clusters, skin very thin with a large percentage of juice, rather sour but good for wine.

**DULCET:** A reddish purple grape, early, thin skinned, of high quality and very sweet. It forms medium sized bunches and do not fall but hang on the vine, if not picked, until they shrivel. Can easily be gathered in bunches. The fruit remains good over a long period and the vine is very productive, healthy and vigorous. Considered by many to be the best of all varieties for eating.

**THOMAS:** Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Vine vigorous and healthy, very prolific and regular bearer. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, with a pleasing flavor all its own. An old standby.

**HUNT:** Vines vigorous, foliage healthy and medium to heavy; prolific, regular bearer, fruit large, black, bunches well hangs on well, cluster stems long, skin medium to thin, pulp medium, excellent flavor; ripens in August. Fine for all purposes. We class this best of black varieties.



**SPALDING:** Vine vigorous and healthy, very prolific and regular bearer; fruit black, quality excellent, skin medium to thin, pulp small. Ripens two weeks later than Hunt to which it is a twin sister. Good for use over a long period.

**SCOTT:** One of the largest and best of the black varieties. The vine is a vigorous grower, bears young and is very prolific. The fruit grows in large clusters, hangs on well and is deliciously sweet. Must be fully ripe to be appreciated. Resembles James but ripens a week earlier and is sweeter.

**SCUPPERNONG:** Bunches composed of eight to ten very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet with peculiar, agreeable, musky flavor; quality excellent. One of the oldest and best varieties. Ripens in August and Sept.

**CREEK:** The fruit of this variety has the thinnest skin of all varieties. It is very juicy with a fruity flavor, has large clusters of medium size, reddish-purple berries, quality good to excellent, high in sugar and acid content, fairly persistent, prolific, and regular in bearing. Ripens uniformly about Oct. 1st. One of the latest introductions of Georgia Experiment Stations and a promising Commercial variety, one of the best for wine making.

**MEMORY:** Large, juicy, bears young, regular and abundantly. Ripens two weeks behind Scuppernong. One of the best of the black varieties.

**JAMES:** Extra large berries, often measuring 3½ inches in circumference, black, from three to ten berries on a bunch, extremely prolific and regular bearer. Ripens in September and October, and often hangs on the vines in eastern North Carolina until the last of November. Good commercial variety.

**STUCKEY:** Reddish bronze berries, medium to large in size, juicy and very sweet; probably the best quality of any variety. Ripens week to ten days after Scuppernong and over a long period which, with its excellent flavor, makes it very desirable for the home vineyard.



**BROWNIE:** Vine vigorous, prolific bearer, medium to large clusters, berries small, dark amber when ripe, thin skin, very sweet, excellent—ripens late.

**LUCIDA:** Vine very vigorous and prolific bearer, large clusters of very large fruit, showy—fruit clear yellowish green about color of California grapes when ripe. Ripens 10 days behind Scuppernong.

**YUGA:** The Yuga is reddish amber in color, medium in size, late in season, thin skinned, sweet, of highest quality as a dessert grape, forms large compact bunches, and the berries are very persistent allowing this variety to be picked in clusters when full ripe. It hangs on the vine in good condition for several weeks after ripening and furnishes high quality fruit to the very end of the Muscadine season. The vine is vigorous with dark green foliage and is very productive.

**SCOTT'S IMPERIAL:** One of the thriftiest and most rapid growing vines of this type. Bears enormous crops of very large black grapes, deliciously flavored and very sweet. This variety grows in clusters, ripens very early and hangs on after ripening much longer than some others.

**NOVEMBER:** Vine vigorous, healthy, very prolific; fruit shade lighter than Scuppernong, occasionally tinged with red when full ripe, grows in clusters, hangs on well, size medium, quality fair, and ripens late. Its lateness, clustering habit, and prolificacy, make it worthy of propagation. A good wine grape.

**SAN MONTA:** Berry is small, some larger than Herbe-mont, black, skin thin, flesh without pulp, very juicy, clusters twenty to thirty berries and vine very prolific; late.

**FLOWERS:** Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty, large, purplish black berries, sweet, vinous, good quality. Ripens October and November. Mostly used for cooking purposes.



**LABAMA:** This is one of Munsons introductions and ripens in September about same time as Scuppernong and has qualities very much the same except color. Has clusters of medium size, black and good quality fruit, with thin skin. Well liked by many for its eating qualities.

**SMITH:** This variety is reliable and productive and in many ways resemble the Scuppernong except to color which is black with "guinea speck" markings. The vine is vigorous; fruit has tough skin and few seed, hangs on well and good for either home use or shipping. Ripens among the earliest.

**MISH:** Vine very vigorous and productive. The clusters is of medium size with berries of about eleventh-sixteenth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter which hang on fairly well. The skin is medium thin, flesh tender, juicy and sweet. The flavor is distinct, delicious and of fine quality. The Mish is recognized as the best for wine of the older introductions. Fruit ripens uniformly, coming in just after James.

**WOODARD:** Vine vigorous, prolific, long lived. Fruit amber in color, thick skinned, sweet, juicy, of high quality—is produced in small bunches, matures about one week later than Scuppernong and often remains on vine until frost, making it a desirable late grape.

**CRESWELL:** Originated near Creswell, N.C., and is rated one of the best at North Carolina Experiment Stations. The vine is vigorous and productive with clusters of average to large berries, delicious in flavor, crisp and very sweet. Among the best of the late varieties and hangs on vine well.

**MALE MUSCADINE:** Should be planted with other varieties of Muscadine Grapes; it will cause them to bear much heavier crops, as this is pollinating variety. These bear no fruit.

1 to 5 .....60c each

6 to 10 .....50c each

11 to 25 .....40c each

26 to 100 .....30c each

The above vines, 3 year size, 6 for .....\$4.00

Prices on 1 and 2 year size above 100 on request.



The following eleven varieties have been bred, grown and tested at the North Carolina Experiment Station and have only recently been released to growers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

**MORRISON:** This is a very early white variety of the Scuppernong but much better in quality. It is recommended because of its earliness and fine quality. The berries are large, the juice is very sweet and pulp is sweet and tender. Very prolific.

1 vine 75c, above one vine 50c each.

**STANFORD:** This variety is later than Morrison and ripens along with Scuppernong, same color, much more prolific and a good commercial variety. Fruit very large and juicy, vine very vigorous and fruit clings well.

1 vine 75c, above 1 vine 50c each.

**TOP SAIL:** This is a white-fruited variety that has been unanimously rated as being a better grape than Scuppernong. The vine is very vigorous and should not be pruned so heavily as other kinds for best yield, making it the best variety to plant, if anyone desires an overhead arbor. The foliage is free from disease, fruit clings well, very prolific, medium early and very sweet. At Willard, N. C. Experiment Station in 1944, under Dr. Charles Dearing Top-sail yielded at the rate of 10560 lbs. per acre.

1 vine \$1.25, above 1 vine \$1.00 each

**NEW RIVER:** This variety is much like Scuppernong except that the berries may tend to have a reddish-bronze tinge, ripens earlier than Scuppernong and will serve as the earliest white-fruited variety of good size and should be in every collection. Clings well.

1 vine 75c, above 1 vine 50c each

**ORTON:** This is a fine white variety much like Top Sail. Berries medium in size, in nice clusters, ripens uniformly, vigorous and productive, sweeter than Scuppernong carrying more sugar and has thin skin. This variety would be appreciated in any vineyard.

1 vine 75c, above 1 vine 50c each



**CAPE FEAR:** A medium late variety, very productive, vigorous and free from disease. Round compact clusters of 6 to 8 medium to large berries which hang on well. Has good sweet flavor, thin skin; smooth tender pulp. Recommended for table use, late in the season.

1 vine 75c, above 1 vine 50c each

The following five varieties are perfect flowering and pollenate all vines around them and bear heavy crops themselves, taking the place of male vines which bear no fruit.

These bearing, pollenating vines will revolutionize the industry of growing muscadine and Scuppernong grapes in the South and will further help to make grape growing one of the most profitable commercial crops that can be grown.

These vines are strong-growing, free from disease and continue to bloom over a longer period than the old non-bearing males, thereby pollenating both early and late varieties.

Dr. Charles T. Dearing, Director in charge N. C. Experiment Station writes me that if every 9th vine is of these, they will increase the yield 10 per cent.

I have these in both black and white and in commercial vineyards if your other vines are black use black varieties and if white or bronze use white varieties so they may be gathered together.

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**WILLARD:** Perfect flowering and self-fertile, pollenating itself and other varieties. These are white, same season as Scuppernong tho not quite as good. Vine is of moderate vigor, berries medium size and ripens with Scuppernong.

1 vine \$1.25. 2 vines and up \$1.00 each

**WALLACE:** Also perfect-flowering pollenating variety, vine vigorous and productive. Fruit white, good quality, a little smaller berry than Scuppernong but ripens in larger clusters. Very valuable as a late white variety.

1 vine \$1.25. 2 vines and up \$1.00 each











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## SCOTT'S VINEYARD

CONCORD, GA.

Please send me .....vines, for which I enclose  
\$.....as follows:

No.	Variety	No.	Variety
.....	BROWNIE	.....	FLOWERS
.....	DAWN	.....	HUNT
.....	HOWARD	.....	IRENE
.....	LUCIDA	.....	JAMES
.....	NOVEMBER	.....	LaSALLE
.....	SAN RUBRA	.....	MEMORY
.....	SCUPPERNONG	.....	MISH
.....	STUCKEY	.....	QUALITAS
.....	YUGA	.....	SAN JACINTO
.....	CREEK	.....	SAN MONTA
.....	CRESWELL	.....	SCOTT
.....	DULCET	.....	SPALDING
.....	EDEN	.....	THOMAS
.....	BRONZE SCUPPERNONG	.....	SMITH
.....	SCOTT'S IMPERIAL	.....	LUOLA
.....	LaBAMA	.....	WOODARD
.....	LATHAM	.....	MALE
.....	MORRISON	.....	WILLARD
.....	STANFORD	.....	WALLACE
.....	TOP SAIL	.....	DUPLIN
.....	NEW RIVER	.....	BURGAW
.....	ORTON	.....	TAR HEEL
.....	CAPE FEAR		

Substitution of varieties similar in character may be made  
if necessary unless otherwise stated.

Check . . . YES NO

Name .....

(Please print clearly)

Post Office .....

Street Address.....State.....



# Instructions for Planting and Cultivation of Muscadine Grapes

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**SOIL, DRAINAGE, PREPARATION ETC.** While these grapes will do well on varied soils, a sand loam is preferred, well drained, as they will not do their best on land that does not have a good drainage. This land should be well prepared before planting. Lay off rows 14 feet apart, putting vines 21 feet in the row, preferably in straight rows, making trellising easier; thus getting your distance, dig holes for vines about 24 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep. If good woods earth is easily available, fill these holes with half woods earth and half soil mixed, but if the woods earth is not convenient, use good top soil.

**PLANTING.** From November 15th to December 25th is a good time to plant, but I have had splendid success up to March 1st. Select the varieties with care as to the use you are to make of the fruit. If for home use, select several varieties of good eating grapes from the earliest to the latest in ripening, so as to have fruit over a long period.

For commercial planting, select the varieties that are prolific, having a high percentage of juice, and a quality that the wineries or whatever your market calls for.

Plant either one or two year vines, as older vines are harder to make a start. Personally I prefer the strong one-year vines, as they get established easier, live better and will bear as quickly. In planting, do not overlook planting male or pollinating vines with the bearing vines, as they will greatly increase the yield. The time was when we had wild vines in the woods and they would not so much need the males planted, but now the most of these have been cut away and we must plant them in our vineyards.

135 bearing vines and 15 males will plant an acre as I have given the distance. Approximately \$30.00 for the vines will plant an acre.

**FERTILIZING.** Use no fertilizer at planting, but at any time thereafter you may use one bushel compost around each vine forked into the soil and as buds start in spring, the first year use one pound of high grade fertilizer to each plant, taking care not to get it too close to vine, and you may repeat this every three weeks, or about three applications up to the middle of June.

**TRELLIS.** They will need no support the first year except a four-foot stake driven by each plant to tie vine up on. The second winter erect the permanent trellis by putting the post  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in ground and let these post be 5 feet above ground, placing a post half way between each vine, taking care to brace the ends well. Use fencing wire No. 10, putting first wire 2 feet above ground, second wire on top of post, then train the vines to your wires.

Cultivate clean, taking care to make it shallow after the first year. A row may be planted in the middle for first and second year, such as cotton, peas or similiar crop, but after the second year, leave the ground to the vines.

Good strong vines well cared for will bear a few grapes the second year, but will be the fourth year before they will bear a profitable crop and they will increase every year as the vines get older.

**HARVESTING.** If you want grapes for eating or shipping, cut the bunches by hand and place in baskets. If you intend to sell in bulk to wineries or crush, spread strong sheets under the vines and shake the fruit and pour into baskets. In shaking the vines, a good wany leaves and twigs will fall with the grapes. These I remove by running them through my grain cleaning machine which I have placed specially prepared screens. In this way they are cleaned rapidly without injury to the fruit and all the trash is blown out.

It is said that the Scuppernong will not ship very well, but I have shipped successfully several baskets to Michigan and they reported them to arrive in good condition.

As to the age these vines will live and bear, there is no positive record, but one of the old United State's Bulletins mentions a vine on Roanoke Island, Virginia, said to have been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh's early settlers still bearing. I do not know whether this is true or not but we have records of vines 150 years old still bearing.

**PRUNING.** Of course, these vines have been trained along these wires and from November 15th to December 15th is the best time to prune them. They should be allowed to run along, one or two vines to each wire. Prune off the side shoots to about three buds to the stem, leaving the main long runner until they meet at the post where they may be cut where they meet. Late pruning will cause bleeding in the spring if cut after December.

—By Z. L. SCOTT.











